

TO BEGIN WITH:

- Institutions and devices -academies and computers- and the attendant activities and results -knowledge, software, routines, experience- condition us physically, mentally and ideologically.
- Computers and academies -software, knowledge and experience- are tools with whose assistance we change the world and through which we are also changed.
- The expectation that an allegedly functioning production environment allows one to 'do what one really wants' often results in a fear of dealing with the conditions of this environment, the -academic, state or software- system, which one is already long a part of. It also disregards the fact that production, presentation and exchange are always context-dependent.

In the framework of my research project "The Academy and the Corporate Public", I am interested in how the public -the public and subcultural discourse- has changed through the new technologies of the past 50 years, and how AI, computers, the Internet change knowledge, teaching and art... and vice versa.

I would like to ask:

- How does the public change, when everyone can drink from one well?
- How does the public change, when everyone has free access to knowledge -and its institutions- and how, when there is restricted access? ->Bologna Process, tuition fees, patents, copyright(- ... when access requires a fee, when some cannot afford it?

What kind of a society is it that creates secret -or privatized- knowledge? What kind of society creates open knowledge? And in which of these societies do we want to live?

OPEN SOURCE

I start from the following assumption: the earth, its treasures, its open sources and resources belong to no one, i.e., all humans -animals and plants- have the same right to use these resources.

In the case of open sources, one hopes, there is enough for everyone. If not, one hopes, the resources will be distributed equally among all, i.e., there are no privileges in regard to sources.



Using the example of the commons in the Middle Ages, one can imagine what belonged to the 'open source' at the time:

COMMONS

In the Middle Ages : community property which all community members have the right to use : paths, forests, waters, wells, and meadows were accessible to all, i.e., usage could be limited to community -or cooperative- members or be accessible to the general public.

The rights of the commoners included : water rights, grazing rights, fishing rights, right to extract sand or gravel and other raw materials, right to cut peat, right to wood pasture, right to wood.

"England is not a free people, till the poor that have no land, have a free allowance to dig and labour the commons..."

Gerrard Winstanley, 1649



PRIVATIZATION

In the 15th and 16th century, a wave of privatizing common land commenced throughout Europe. The self-sufficiency economy -subsistence economy-, particularly of small peasants -commoners-, can no longer be maintained, leading to the creation of a huge sub-proletariat that is forced to wander, to migrate to the cities, to become wage-earners or criminal.

- This is one of the reasons for the German Peasant War
- In England, the enclosure movement is one of the crucial preconditions of the industrial revolution, i.e., British agriculture becomes strongly commercialized, and workers for the rapidly growing Northern English industrial cities are recruited from the impoverished rural population.
- One resistance movement against this is the group of diggers surrounding Gerrard Winstanley. They strived for economic equality and an agrarian way of life accompanied by the establishment of small rural communes. Most important to them was their democratic, sometimes even anarchistic belief that only then would there be no more ruling class, when all Englishmen joined to form independent communes. See also : dissenters and levellers

The last commons were dissolved at the end of the 19th century, an early form of reallocating and consolidating agricultural land, the individual allotments were sold to community members. The privatization of public facilities today -railway, telecommunications- is principally no different.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS

One speaks of a Tragedy of the Commons, when one resource that was available for all becomes exhausted, because everyone will 'naturally' try to yield as much as possible.

- I.e., greed and profit-oriented enrichment harms every resource -e.g., overfishing-
- One speaks of a tragedy of the anticommons when the owners of different, overlapping rights block each other.
- The exploitation of resources in the area of unlimited digital copy possibilities and in the field of knowledge creation and conveyance is hardly possible, quite to the contrary! Continuous and varied use, possible alterations of and interventions in the digital material -or knowledge- lead to derivatives, forms and ultimately to enhancements and further developments. That could perhaps also be called Evolution.



COMMODIFICATION

is the process of commercialization or "becoming a commodity" through the privatization of resources and the capitalization of human labor -human capital-

We are today perhaps witnessing an even greater thrust of privatization than in the 15th and 16th centuries, for not only land, water and mineral resources are being privatized, but all basic resources of society that the state should actually guarantee : hospitals, education, prisons, social welfare, social security systems etc.

- The city, the living environment, squares, pedestrian zones, residential districts. In 'gated communities', for example, the public infrastructure facilities -streets, water pipes, power supply systems- are privately owned. Access to private residential quarters is controlled and can be denied. Urban space that used to be public thus becomes private space, public goods such as infrastructure become a -private- commodity.

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Less commodity-like assets are now also being commodified:

- the new public, but virtual space: the Internet
- information, software, knowledge, words, and terms

- education and training, schools and universities, research and teaching
- social processes, social ties, friendships, love, leisure-time activities

Everything turns into capital and /or a commodity, with restricted access.

OPEN SOURCE in the digital realm.

Open: in the early days, the 1960s and 1970s: lively and open exchange among developers and users in dealing with software. Programs, also in the form of source codes, were exchanged and adapted if necessary. That was grasped as research.

Privatization: in the late 1970s and early 1980s, companies started keeping the source code of software secret and publishing it with strongly restricting licenses.



GNU -IS NOT UNIX-

RICHARD STALLMAN, perhaps committed to the hippie movement and the counterculture, is the first to draw consequences from the dangers posed by privatizing the code and software:

Stallman establishes GNU with the aim of developing an entirely free operating system.

At issue:

- Keeping open and further developing research
- General availability and distribution
- The idea that a software has a shaping effect : it shapes and determines the user and what the user does with the software, i.e., the results. The software therefore influences people and their possibilities.
- These are also determined by the ownership structures: To whom does the software system belong? What interests are related to it? What markets, money flows etc...



The GNU General Public License

- To legally secure the idea of freedom and offer protection against privatization, Stallman drew up the GNU-GPL, a kind of copyleft principle, which obliges the users of the respective software to also pass on the freedom of the software in case of changes or when distributing it:
- Everyone can use the program for any purpose.
- Everyone can study the way the program functions; access to the source code is a prerequisite for this.
- Everyone can distribute copies free of charge, so that one can help other people.
- Everyone can change the program to enhance it and make the enhancements available to the public, so that the entire community can benefit from it.

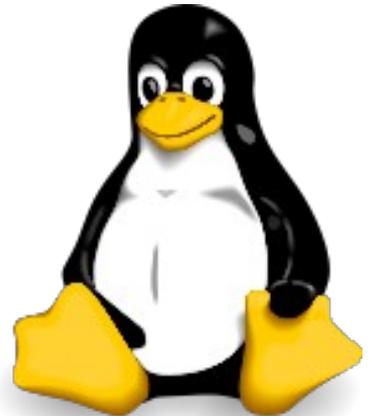


Starting in 1983, the GNU project was developed around the proprietary kernel of UNIX to arrive at a free, UNIX-like operating system. UNIX had the advantage that it already consisted of different, smaller programs and software components.

LINUX - the open Kernel

What Stallmann still required was the kernel, for it was still proprietary UNIX at the time.

But then came LINUX: The original version of the source code was developed in 1991 by the Finn Linus Torvalds and published on the Internet under the free GNU General Public License -GPL- so as to motivate as many developers as possible to jointly further develop the kernel. The new thing here was foremost the joint work that then commenced and set an example for many other projects -e.g., Wikipedia-.



Since that time, the LINUX kernel has been used in a number of distributions and forks. These are frequently called Linux, or more precisely, GNU/Linux system.

The Cathedral and the Bazaar

Eric S. Raymond, a computer programmer, writer and protagonist of open source software, describes in his essay two fundamentally different types of software development:

- In the cathedral model the source code of a program can only be programmed by a single group of developers or an individual developer. They are typically employees of a software manufacturer. In this case, the source code is often treated as a trade secret and not published at all. The cathedral symbolizes the usual mode of development: from top to bottom. There is a construction plan that is a secret, and when it has been carried out, the building is completed.
- In the bazaar model, on the other hand, the source code is open during each stage and can be examined on the Internet. The development of many open source programs follows this scheme and it has proven to be more successful than the cathedral model: At a bazaar, many people offer their goods without one person being more powerful than the others, for the bazaar is made up of many small parts. Something which ought to actually result in utter confusion grows to a big software through self-organization. One can never say that the software is 'completed'. For this reason, Raymond regards the software industry not as a manufacturing but as a service industry.

FREEDOM OF SOFTWARE : A UNIVERSAL RIGHT

is recognised by the UN as worthy of protection. It belongs to the elementary demands of civil society, with which the digital divide is to be bridged.



One must distinguish between:

- 'free' as in free beer : freeware is free of charge but the source is not necessarily open.
- 'free' as in freedom : open source but not always free of charge.

Depending on the license, free software can also be sold. However, the freedom -e.g., open source- may not be restricted when it is sold. See the various license models:

- Copyleft
- Creative Commons
- GNU-GPL

In contrast to proprietary software, when the free software is used, no money goes to foreign countries, where the offerers of proprietary software are seated.

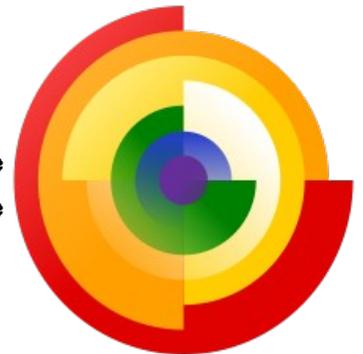


Some people see in the free software movement approaches that point to possibilities of overcoming capitalism.

OPEN CONTENT

Free content, also called open content, does not refer to software but to texts, pictures and music, the free use and dissemination of which is allowed in regard to copyright.

- Either after the legal term of copyright has expired, when the originally copyrighted works count as being in the public domain.
- Or if the originator or the owner of the complete rights of use have placed their work under a free license.
- See licenses -Copyleft, Creative Commons, GNU-GPL-



OPEN ACCESS

refers to the free access to scientific literature and other material on the Internet so as to use the material free of charge. In addition, there are free licenses than can enable free subsequent or further use, copying, dissemination, or also alterations to the material.



Scientific publications as results of research funded by the public should in turn be made available to the public free of charge. The publication structures until now represent a privatization of knowledge financed by the general public.

- The Internet, open source software, open content, and open access pose a threat to the industry of closed systems -->copyright, warning industry-.
- The Internet, as an unlegislated space, is a propaganda lie by the advocates of Internet-political regulations who do not shrink from total surveillance and altering the constitution. Civil rights and net activists counter that on the Internet the same laws apply as in the real world and that the Internet is even more regulated.
- The Heidelberger Appell for a more distinct ancillary copyright for publishers and authors.
- The Chaos Computer Club against a state alimentation of press publishers, and also IGEL, the initiative against these ancillary copyrights.

THE INTERNET

originated in

- **software** that, as Kittler says, comes from the university field,
- and the **hardware** and networking of the hardware that was developed by the military.

Kittler : Computer software was a creation of the university, only then was it transferred to a hardware that originated in the closed circuits of military intelligence technologies.

After the 'release' of this hardware, the network emerges as a new space = cyberspace. A sort of black hole, an undefined 'space', which starts off with new, i.e., utopian possibilities but is subsequently colonized and commodified more and more.

The Internet went through several development phases.

- web-0 ...until ca. 1993 only for experts, a space for discussions and exchange on software and other technological details
- web-1 ...after the introduction of a graphical interface -through html-, at first static = send only



- web-2 ...then dynamic = send and receive = social network. An increasing number of media, more and more control and commodification of the offers. Increasingly, everyday life and freedom enters into the Internet, more and more media, radio, TV, office, love.

The Internet as the new and undefined land that can only be entered and altered equipped with software and hardware. The openness of this equipment is important for free view, free action, without privatistic restrictions.

- For what one can do and see is controlled and enabled by the software --> Internet Explorer vs. Firefox-, open standards are important here, as well.
- But general access is restricted here, too. One needs access to the network, to machines and to software -> money, open access, digital divide

The Internet became a new public space precisely at the moment when the old, bourgeois, national public was being beset, altered and fragmented by processes of globalization and privatization.

structure, content, social interaction

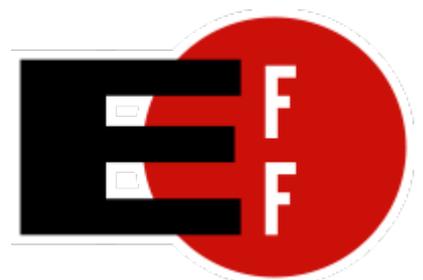
On the Internet, the developments described above converge : origin in open software, continuing participatory, collective and communicative processes to create new software and new knowledge, to create open contents, and enable free access. These collective processes generate a new wealth --> commons.

This new cyber public opened up a totally new way of thinking, acting and communicating, independent of -nation--state control and hegemony, independent of territories and territorial claims to power and property, and it promises a new freedom and sovereignty, new forms of communication, existence and identity.

A utopia?

A DECLARATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF CYBERSPACE

The Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace was written in 1996 by John Perry Barlow, -cofounder of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, member of the band Grateful Dead-



Barlow : Governments of the Industrial World, you weary giants of flesh and steel, I come from Cyberspace, the new home of Mind. On behalf of the future, I ask you of the past to leave us alone. You are not welcome among us. You have no sovereignty where we gather.

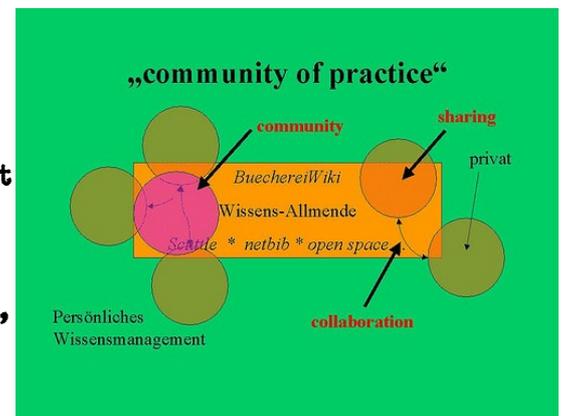
Because the Internet is still a relatively new, unregulated and open space, questions related to the -global-, -bourgeois- public are raised anew: access - access restriction, free speech - censorship, open and hidden forms of communication, copyright - copyleft, etc.

Due to the infinite copyability of digital contents, questions of ownership are posed in a new way. For this reason, the way in which publics become established on the Internet, how and what they communicate, produce and exchange, is exemplary for the world outside the Internet.

KNOWLEDGE COMMONS

means that knowledge is a common good of the modern information society.

As a modern commons - figuratively derived from the medieval economic form of commons - one today regards other common resources that are jointly used, including free software such as Linux or Wikipedia -collective intelligence, open content-. In this context, one also speaks of knowledge communism.



KNOWLEDGE COMMUNISM

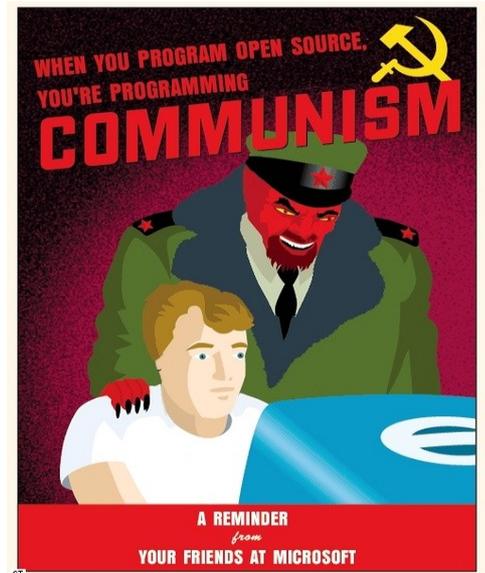
The term was coined in 1942 by sociologist Robert K. Merton, and is based on the insight that research results must be published so as to check, replicate, criticize, and further develop them.

- This 'communism' is therefore not a term that is simply imposed on, but an inherent quality of knowledge and research.

In contrast to secret research facilities of states or industries, it belongs to the essence of universities that the knowledge they generate and pass on must be able to circulate without patents and copyrights. Scientific research results thus belong to common property.

Four distinctions are constitutive for the freedom of teaching and research in the sense of Humboldt:

- The separation of cognition and property : research results -cognition- must be published to be checked and made productive, i.e., they lead to further cognition.
- The separation of ideas and interests.
- The separation of theory and practice.
- The separation of science and state: teaching and research do not follow external instructions but serve the public. Therefore, the public must provide the financial means for this.



The crucial point of free software and open content is the detachment of the economy of ideas from the economy of goods. With its publication, knowledge becomes the common property of the community of researchers. It can be freely retraced, checked and further developed by colleagues and, in teaching, freely serve the reproduction of knowledge carriers of the next generation. Through these productive conditions in the "special milieu" of the sciences, parallel, collective efforts can lead to results that no individual or single team could produce. --> Bohemia, sub-publics-

Instead of a monopolized exploitation right, as it is granted by the patent system for inventions of industrial value, the right of being mentioned by name is at the fore - a symbolic remuneration in the form of gaining a reputation as an expert.

The knowledge milieus -free scientific research, teaching, publications of the researching Bohemia- radiate beyond their own fields and affect the modern, democratic society with which they emerged:

Hence, the range is covered from knowledge communism of the community of researchers to basic informational services in the information society, "freedom of opinion" and related civic knowledge-related liberties and the demanded, worldwide, free flow of information.



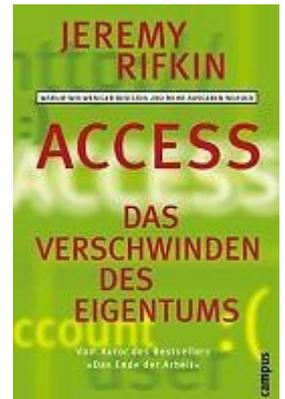
Meaning that the way in which knowledge is produced and disseminated is / was constitutive for our democratic societies.

The view of the 1950s should now be assessed taking into account the Internet, free software, open access, and open content: Do these changes have an impact on our societies? Are they shaped accordingly?

ACCESS - JEREMY RIFKIN

1. - New capitalism : right of use instead of ownership

In his book "The Age of Access", Rifkin condenses this change from the industrial age to the information age to one formula: access. Quick access to ideas, goods and services already counts more today than permanent and cumbersome ownership. Everyday life, work, leisure time, and consumer behavior are radically changing, because everything we need lies behind access barriers and is only available via paid services. This means that one no longer 'owns' music but pays for listening to it --> DRM-, for participating in social networks, for leisure-time offers etc.



2. - New capitalism : expropriation of the social and political

The individuals' private sphere is therefore being colonized and privatized as is the case with public space. The marketing departments utilize diverse "relationship technologies" so as to determine and control the consumption and lifestyle of the networked user. And the more private emotions and needs to socialize are marketed in the fields of image, entertainment, game and event culture, the more destructive this expropriation becomes.

KNOWLEDGE VALUE CAPITAL - ANDRE GORZ

1. - knowledge = common good = no commodity character

Andre Gorz writes that knowledge is a very special resource:

- Knowledge is not an ordinary commodity.
- Its monetary value cannot be determined.
- But its value increases when it is jointly used.
- Its distribution increases its productivity.

- Its privatization is counterproductive and contradicts its actual meaning.

This means that, as opposed to other resources that decrease when they are used, knowledge increases when it is used. The more one uses knowledge, the more one produces. So it contradicts the qualities of knowledge in two ways, when it is linked to a monetary value.

- No value equivalent, no commodity value : for what would be the price of an idea?
- No shortage, nor access restriction : knowledge wants to be used so that it can unfold.

Nevertheless, in the capitalist logic, every effort is currently being made to deplete knowledge and implement access restrictions, and to subject these restrictions to a pure market and exploitation logic. To this end, knowledge is fragmented, reduced, individualized, and conveyed in a manner that limits the ability of humans to be autonomous. -->

Bologna Process-

Gorz : The all but totalitarian endeavor of capital to seize hold of humans all the way to their ability to think, and the resistance that the latter offer against their own instrumentalization, mark a new and at once vague and radical form of class struggle. It evolves where knowledge is produced, shared, taught, assessed, privatized, or withheld. Where capital dominates it in that it conveys to people along with knowledge also ignorance and a sense of inadequacy: in corporations, in the educational and training system.



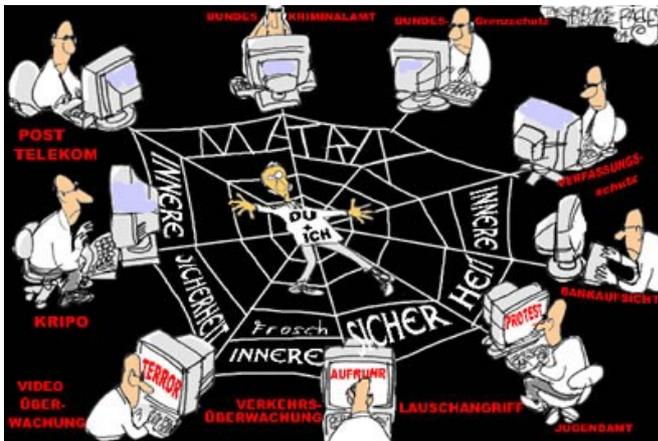
2. - rising unemployment = more leisure time = possible production of societal wealth -commons-

- To still make a profit with sinking prices, capitalism must produce ever more effectively => more machines, more software, more low wages => more layoffs and short-time work, more leisure time for people.
- Precisely because non-labor time makes up an increasing and already predominant part of one's lifetime, capital can only maintain its rule by determining the content of non-labor time.
- For the leisure-time and entertainment industry, advertising and marketing do not only have a mere commercial function. They determine opinions, attitudes, modes of behavior, self-images,

desires, taste; their function is aesthetic-cultural, they actually generate individualities that embody the compulsion to exploit, competition, the inclination to consume, to market oneself, and to stage oneself through fashion. They are strategic instruments of power.

- People must succeed in evading the compulsion to exploit in their free time and develop forms of alternative sociability beyond money and commodity relations.
- The production modes of open source communities offer important examples in this regard.

SOCIETIES OF CONTROL using the example of the FRG:



Knowledge is supposedly the oil of the 21st century, and we are already in the middle of distribution struggles of this highly potent resource: the commodification of universities, all kinds of patents, patents even on life, the extension of copyrights to all fields of knowledge production... All these are privatization strategies to profit from shortage.

After the privatization of land and mineral resources, we are currently witnessing the probably largest expropriation process in the history of mankind. Now, the resources and services that states guaranteed for all citizens are being privatized, in particular: knowledge goods, immaterial and social goods.

So that these expropriation processes can take place without hindrance, they are accompanied by all sorts of surveillance and control technologies affecting all human communication channels, our most private and our public ones, both our professional life and our leisure time: living, phoning, Internet, TV, publishing and distribution channels, and public space.

→ see Deleuze : Postscript on the Societies of Control

TRADITIONAL ORGANS WITH A BROWN ORIGIN

* BKA - BUNDESKRIMINALAMT -FEDERAL CRIMINAL POLICE OFFICE-

Founded in 1951. Even as late as in 1959, only 2 of 47 chief officers of the BKA had no Nazi past! 33 were former SS leaders.

* BND - BUNDESNACHRICHTENDIENST -FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE-

Founded in 1956 as a secret service under the direction of Major General of the Wehrmacht, Reinhard Gehlen. Renaming of his Organisation Gehlen and new identities for the former members. Former SS, SD and Gestapo officers were also employed. Investigations carried out by the Central Intelligence Agency at the beginning of the 1950s established that 13% to 28% of the staff members were former NSDAP members.

* BfV - BUNDESAMT FÜR VERFASSUNGSSCHUTZ -FEDERAL OFFICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION-

A German domestic intelligence service founded in 1950.

VAGUE LEGAL TERMS : STATE OF EMERGENCY WITH A BROWN FUTURE

* EMERGENCY LAWS

1968 : Privacy of correspondence, posts and telecommunications, and freedom of movement may be restricted to protect the free democratic basic order. Interventions in the basic right to practice a profession are allowed.

* § 129 a - TERRORIST ORGANISATION

1976: Prison sentences from one to up to ten years. The statutory offence in § 129 a stgb is controversial because no longer a criminal, but a person's views are subject to penalty. The section is also preferably used in the frame of investigations because it encompasses a large group of persons and there are only low hurdles for an initial suspicion.

* DOMESTIC DEPLOYMENT OF THE GERMAN FEDERAL ARMED FORCES

The proposal to amend the Basic Law is repeatedly made. It should be allowed to deploy armed forces domestically to be able to preventively -!- avert dangers. Plans are to deploy the armed forces to protect civilian objects, to avert immanent threats and disasters already in the

preventive area, as well as to protect against threats from the air or the sea. The German Basic Law now already allows the German Federal Armed Forces to be deployed domestically in times of war to "fight against organised and militarily armed insurgents".

* PREVENTIVE CUSTODY

Preventive custody of a person although he/she committed no crime. Although police custody must end after the end of the following day, a judge can order a prolongation of up to 14 days depending on the legal provisions of the state. In other countries, this period is extended. Critics regard preventive custody as a violation of the principles of a state under the rule of law, because it is imprisonment without having committed a crime. Talk is also of a first step from the classical state under the rule of law to a prevention state. What is also pointed out are methodical parallels to police preventive detention and protective custody that were employed against political opponents during the time of National Socialism.

* PREVENTIVE DETENTION

Subsequent detention of criminal offenders after they have served a sentence. The purpose is to protect against further crimes. Highly controversial in regard to human rights!

- Carl Schmitt : The state continues to exist in a state of emergency, while the law recedes.
- Agamben : State of emergency as the new paradigm of present-day governance.

NEW TECHNOLOGIES PENETRATE DEEPER

* ECHELON

A spy network -USA, UK, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand- stemming from the Cold War, with terrestrial monitoring stations and space satellites to bug satellite, microwave, and cellular radio communication. Analysis software scans the sources for relevant keywords and their combinations, as well as the thematic occurrence of the terms. Programs independently extract smallest word components from existing data sources -texts, faxes etc.- and automatically examine additional, new data sources in regard to the occurrence of the same word components in order to bring together related sources to a relevant search topic.

* DRAGNET INVESTIGATION

A method used since the 1970s for the networked search of data stocks. Certain groups of persons are filtered from public or private databases by searching for features assumed to apply to the person being searched for. The aim is to limit the group of persons to be investigated, because, as opposed to a conventional search, there is no known target subject. What is regarded as problematic in this technique is particularly the suspended presumption of innocence, for all persons to whom the features apply -e.g., shoe size, gender, nationality- are initial suspects. Only through a police check seeking to substantiate an initial suspicion is it determined whether investigations against these persons are to be sustained. The linking of data from different sources is also often deemed problematic in regard to the basic right of informational self-determination. In April 2004 it became known that after the evaluation of ca. 8.3 million datasets in Germany, preliminary proceedings were started only a single time and then abandoned again.

* BIG EAVESDROPPING OPERATION

Bugging - 1998 acoustic surveillance of private property. Intrusion of the basic right of inviolability of the home. Critics express the fear that the amendment of the Basic Law marks the start of installing a surveillance state.

* AUTOMATIC LICENSE PLATE RECOGNITION

Scanning of vehicle license plates -retention- and comparison with databases through the facilities merely meant for lorry toll.

* RFID - RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION

Since ca. 1980, a method to automatically identify objects and living beings. In addition to the contact-free identification and localization of objects, RFID also stands for the automatic acquisition and storage of data. Applications, for example, in passports, products in supermarkets, tickets in public transportation. Loss of informational self-determination, i.e., the individual can no longer influence which information is revealed due to 'hidden' senders. For this reason, the planned mass application of RFID transponders is problematic under the aspect of data protection.

* ELENA

With the ELENA procedure -electronic remuneration statement procedure-, starting in 2012 remuneration statements are to be made electronically with the aid of a chip card and electronic signature in Germany. But

this implies : the collection of millions of employee data in a central storage, every person who participates in a strike would be recorded. The dataset includes not only, name, date of birth, insurance number, address etc., but also working hours lost, letters of caution, "inappropriate behavior". One of the most critical points is that there is a fear of who may be allowed to access the stored data in the future.

BIOPOLITICAL TECHNIQUES PENETRATE EVEN DEEPER

* NPA - NEUER ELEKTRONISCHER PERSONALAUSWEIS -NEW ELECTRONIC IDENTITY CARD-

Machine readable with personal and biometric information.

* FINGERPRINTS

Now also in passports -RFID-.

* IRIS SCAN

When entering the country and also on other occasions.

* BIOMETRICS

Making faces machine readable : Face recognition with CCTV to be retained. Biometric pictures also in passports.

- Facebook uses face recognition software : when assigning the faces of one's "friends" to an identity -name, f-book profile etc.-, one contributes to revealing which face matches which identity and which identity matches which face.

* GENETIC DATABASES

Currently popular in England. Every citizen is to be recorded. Genetic fingerprint, DNA analysis -cigarette butts after a demonstration-.

* BODY ODOUR SAMPLES

An old trick from GDR Stasi times, again en vogue.

* FULL BODY SCANNER

Devices with which the body of a person as well as objects beneath the clothes can be shown. This can visualize weapons or explosives, for example. It can be implemented using different methods.

* ELECTRONIC HEALTH INSURANCE CARD

One of a number of customer cards with personal information: discount cards, loyalty cards and member cards, bank cards, credit cards etc., mostly equipped with RFID, remote and machine readable.

* CCTV - VIDEO SURVEILLANCE

Surveillance of public spaces : video surveillance, iris scan, biometrics, face recognition software and comparison, identity allocations via 'social' networks -f-book et al-.

evaluates, among others, unemployed persons and children at dumping prices

* MOVEMENT PROFILES

By chronologically linking personal data from different sources, the movements -and possibly even actions- of a person can be tracked, e.g., it can be retraced when a person was at which location, what he/she purchased, and what telephone calls were made.

- Tracking customers and their consumer behavior via customer cards.
- Tracking via RFID chips -on the identity card, on articles or electronic tickets, e.g., in public transportation-
- Connecting the whereabouts of a person -e.g., credit card invoices- or
- through taking a bearing on radio signals, among others, by tracking mobile phones logging into a GSM radio network,
- in real-time through tracking via position sending GPS locating devices and the like,
- even more effective with data mining.

* MEDIA MANIPULATION with the aid of software

Astroturfing aims at giving the appearance of a civil movement or a spontaneous grass-roots movement. The impression of an independent voicing of opinions on politicians, products, services, events etc. is to be made. Like with other kinds of propaganda, the objective is to directly influence the emotions of the public. A few persons act as if they were a large number of activists, attracting attention by writing reader's letters, emails and blog entries, disseminating crossposts or setting trackbacks.

- With the help of trolling and sockpuppets certain politics, topics, opinions within the online community and launched with several "voices" so as to influence articles and discussions in a targeted

way. To this end, different, apparently real personalities are built up -meatpuppets-.

- As could be seen in the case of HBGary vs Anonymous, "security firms" such as HBGary work on Persona Management Software to manage online marionettes -soldiers- with which disinformation can be disseminated and debates influenced, thus massively manipulating the public in -and outside of- the net. Actions against other grass-roots organizations and Wikileaks are also planned with the help of forged documents, sockpuppets etc..

SURVEILLANCE ON THE INTERNET - UTOPIA IS OVER

* ACTA - Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement

ACTA is a planned plurilateral trade agreement under international law. The participating states or confederations say that, with it, they seek to enhance the fight against product piracy and copyright violations. The negotiations on the details of the agreement have been taking place since 2007 in closed sessions, so that the precise state of the negotiations is unknown. There is a fear that the international trade agreement could mark a starting point for the global implementation of Internet blocking.



- see also TRIPS Agreement -Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights- : An international agreement in the field of immaterial property rights meant to ensure that the measures and procedures to assert the rights on intellectual property themselves do not become barriers for legal trade. Since the TRIPS Agreement took force, the WTO has been facing increasing criticism from developing countries, scientists and NGOs. Due to the decision-making processes in the WTO, however, it is improbable that even enormous political opposition could contribute to mitigating the TRIPS Agreement.

* SOPA: Stop Online Piracy Act

With this act, the United States want to assert the copyright also in regard to foreign Internet sites, e.g., by means of IP blocking or DNS refusals.

- Opponents: Even the European Parliament stressed in a motion for a resolution at the EU-USA summit in November 2011 'the need to protect the integrity of the global Internet and freedom of communication by refraining from unilateral measures to revoke IP addresses or domain names'.

* NET BLOCKS - Blocking Internet content in Germany

- Access Restriction Act: with the pretext of protecting against child pornography, politicians -zensursula- are seeking to build up a censorship infrastructure to a general
- Censorship on the Internet.

* JMStV - INTERSTATE TREATY ON THE PROTECTION OF MINORS IN THE MEDIA

Similar to the fixing of broadcasting times, program announcements and the indication of radio broadcasts, compulsory labeling is to be introduced for websites. The operators, like in cinemas, should offer notes and safeguards that identify age-specific accesses.

* DPI - DEEP PACKET INSPECTION

This means scanning the entire data flow all the way to the data packets to be able to filter, block or alter them in real-time. Here, DRM protected contents could be filtered, certain categories of downloads -porn or films- could be blocked, or texts in which certain keywords appear could be blocked and the content replaced -in real-time!!- by other content. For example, while calling an Internet site, the word "war" in the original source could be replaced by "armed conflict", meaning that the copy of the original source in my browser window contains the phrase "armed conflict" instead of the word "war".

* PROVIDER LIABILITY

Internet Service Providers are to be made liable for the hosted contents, meaning that they should control the contents of their clients. In addition, Internet Service Providers should be forced to give information on their users. -->connection data, data retention-

* ONLINE SEARCH

With the help of spying programs -State Trojan-, covert state interventions in other information technological systems become possible through the communication networks. The term encompasses both one-time access -online inspection- and longer online surveillance. The main critique is directed against the secrecy that contradicts the essence of

investigative acts under the rule of law and various possibilities of abuse.

* TROJANS

Spying programs smuggled into the computer by evil persons, often after visiting dubious websites or executing dubious programs of unknown origin.

* THE STATE TROJAN was the surveillance classic in 2011!

The CCC found, analyzed - and hacked - the surveillance software.... more about it here:

- Frank Rieger : Anatomie eines digitalen Ungeziefers ... and here hier das ungeziefer
- Schirrmacher : Code is law-Engl-

* DATA RETENTION

Used for the surveillance of telecommunications.

Telecommunications and Internet providers are obliged to "retain" for six months the communication data of all kinds of telecommunications: telephonic communication, connections to the Internet, email traffic, fax and SMS messages -in the case of SMS also the location-.



Upon the demands of the EU Commission and the German conservative parties CDU and CSU, it should be retraceable in the future who communicated with whom in the past six months via phone, mobile phone or email, or who used the Internet. In the case of mobile phone connections and SMS, the respective location of the user should also be recorded. With the help of other data, Internet usage should also become retraceable.

With the aid of data retention, the communication behavior of each subscriber can be analyzed - without access to the contents of communication. Since data is retained without an initial suspicion and the entire electronic communication behavior of the citizens can be statistically analyzed based on the data stock, this procedure is controversial in regard to constitutional law. To the extent to which communication via electronic media increases, the significance of these analyses for establishing personality and movement profiles will grow. Conclusions about the content of communication, the personal interests and the living situation of those communicating could also be drawn. Access to the data would be granted to the police, to public prosecutors and foreign states, who all hope for enhanced criminal prosecution.

Currently, the telecommunications providers may only store the connection data required for invoicing; this does not include location data, Internet identification and email communication data.

- AK Zensur
- Stoppt die Vorratsdatenspeicherung
- Arbeitskreis gegen Internetsperren und Zensur
- Arbeitsgruppe Online Durchsuchung



Brussels complains in a report that only 11 of the 27 EU countries have delivered data that suggest a surplus value of the controversial measure.

Sociologist and philosopher Zygmunt Bauman characterizes the current state of power as 'post-panoptic'. The invisible possibilities of surveilling a society with the help of electronic signals means that every member of society can potentially be surveilled, without the direct presence of controlling persons or the existence of defined or transparent surveillance times. This development stands in contrast to the possibility of surveillance in modernity. Online search is a further transgression of public power of territories, national borders, private spaces, and physical presence.

* COOKIES

Impart information of the surfing behavior of the respective user, they are extremely valuable for market researchers and cookie traders, because -especially through the combination with other data- a digital picture of the user emerges.

* SPAMBOTS and BOTNETS

are malicious programs that infect the computer like trojans and can be remote controlled from outside and organized to entire networks of these malicious programs and, e.g., execute spam actions or ddos attacks.

* LIABILITY NOTICES

Legal steps against alleged copyright violations on the Internet.

- <http://www.abmahnwelle.de/zustaende/index.html>

In 2010, around 576,000 liability notices were sent. This would have amounted to a total of around 412 million euros. However, only close to 40% pay.

* ANCILLARY COPYRIGHT for press publishers

The demand of publishers to be able to prohibit the free use of online articles - also in excerpts. Services such as Google News that aggregate news and link them with short text excerpts to the original sources are to be prohibited or at least become subject to a charge. This would also affect blogs that cite news so as to comment on current events.

- See also Heidelberger Appell of publishers and authors.
- Opponents of the ancillary copyright are CCC and IGEL -Initiative Against Ancillary Copyright-.

* NET NEUTRALITY

Until now, access providers have transmitted the data packets of their clients unaltered and equally, no matter where they come from or what these data packets transport. This is supposed to change. Large corporations demand that their data are given priority treatment. This would slow down the download of a film by user xyz, while downloading the same film from Amazon would be extremely accelerated. Network operators -on the Internet- see additional profits. Both the offerers -e.g., Amazon- could pay for having their contents treated as a priority and the users could purchase a subscription to quick downloads, for example. This would lead to a two-class Internet.

Moreover, the data packets would then have to be inspected -see DPI-, for example, copyrighted contents could be filtered out -see DRM-.

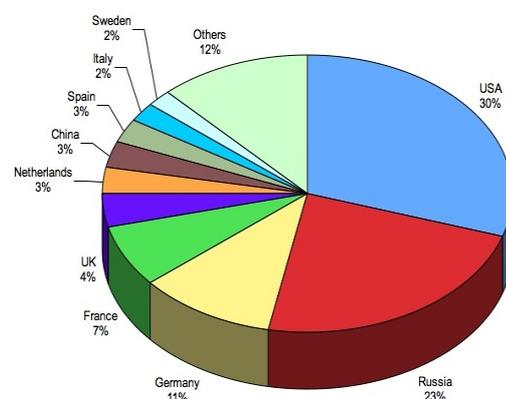
* WARS, CYBERWARS, ARMS TRADE, TRADING WITH SURVEILLANCE SOFTWARE, TWITTER AND FACEBOOK REVOLUTIONS

The FRG is the world's THIRD-largest arms exporter. To continue war with other means, German software firms are also involved, preferably exporting surveillance software to dictatorships, e.g., German eavesdropping software for Egypt's secret service or the funny "twitter revolution":

Siemens Nokia supplies Iran with Internet and telecommunications surveillance, a backdoor for US agencies was also installed by dropbox. As soon as M\$ purchased SKYPE, Microsoft patents eavesdropping software on Skype.

See also:

Top 10 arms exporters, for the period 2006-2010



- Cyberwar
- Wikileaks : War Diary: Iraq War Logs, Afghanistan War Logs, Video: Collateral Murder, Cablegate: 250,000 US Embassy Diplomatic Cables
- Anonymous
- AnonOps / Operation Payback

CLOSED SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE - ON THE SHORT LEASH OF CORPORATIONS

* DISTRIBUTION CONTROL

- Copy protection
- CSS - Content Scramble System
- DVD regional codes

attempt to prevent the distribution of certain digital contents, often tying certain contents into a certain software or hardware, or both --)iTunes--.

* DRM - Digital Rights Management

is the name of methods with which the use -and distribution- of digital media are to be controlled. Particularly digital film and sound recordings, but also software, electronic documents or electronic books are subject to digital rights management.

In the opinion of the free software movement, the DRM system on principle robs people of the possibility to completely control the data and programs on their computers, thus restricting their freedom.

In 2006, Richard Stallman, President of the Free Software Foundation, called DRM the functionality of refusing to function.

* AMAZON

deletes the property of its customers: Orwell's books "1984" and "Animal Farm" - of all books - disappeared from the memory of Kindle reading devices, although the owners had bought and paid for them. A lesson in power and rights in the age of total networking.

* TRUSTED COMPUTING

Trusted computing can be used to safeguard

- DRM - Digital Rights Management and copy protection.

- Should hardware manufacturers such as Intel or AMD implement functionally impairing procedures in their chipsets or processors, free software may only be able to unfold its full range of functionality on free hardware.

* PROPRIETARY INTERFACES

Hardware manufacturers increasingly tend to keep their interface specifications secret to prevent competitors from imitating technological solutions. The reason for this lies in increased competitive pressure and in the fact that it is cheaper and quicker to technologically install such a protection than to reserve the intellectual property for oneself through a patent.

* SOFTWARE PATENTS

There is no legal definition of the concept of a software patent. Traditional patents apply to technological inventions, meaning solutions to problems the validity of which must be checked in experiments with natural forces. Software patents, on the other hand, apply to ideas, whose effectiveness can be proven solely through logical deductions. Critics such as Richard Stallman also speak of software idea patents. It must be stressed that the distinction between software concepts or ideas and software as such is an artificial one for developers, if the main emphasis is on the implementation through programming.

* MICROSOFT VS. OPEN SOURCE

Microsoft's success is predominantly based on clever market policies, it managed to sell its operating system linked to the hardware of various manufacturers. The list of infringements of the law, monopolistic anticompetitive behavior, unfair product bundling --> browser war- is so long that it can't be dealt with any further here.

* APPLE VS. OPEN SOURCE

Identity concept : i-phone i-pad i-tunes i-mac. That's I, I, I! That's not my device, I am the device, it is a part of me and that is directly connected to APPLE.

OS X is based on UNIX, then come the apps : i.e., crucial, increasingly important components of computer software are being developed by free developers for an unfree system. iPhone and iPad can only use applications authorized by Apple. Therefore, one cannot freely decide which software to use. Apple filters -and censors- the apps and automatically earns money from any published development achievement,

while at the same time offering the developers a marketing platform. Is that draining energy from the development of free software?

- With the free media player VLC, Apple has now banned the second prominent open source programme from the App Store and thus triggered a license conflict. GPL programmes may not be sold via the App Store and not even be ported to iPhone and iPad.
- Apple collects movement profiles via iPhone and the user is not informed of this. The German Minister of Justice demands more transparency: "It must be made clear to the users of iPhones and other GPS-enabled devices which personal information is being collected."
- Apple demands that publishers no longer sell their magazines in the form of apps through their own payment systems or provide them for free. Instead, they should offer their contents on Apple's magazine platform, through which Apple would earn 30% of the retail price. -see iTunes- -see apps developers- Apple is milking them all, only because it has provided a device on which the stuff can be read or used. That's as if a record player manufacturer would earn money with each record that is played.

ALTERNATIVES



OpenNIC is a private network information center -in charge of assigning Internet domains-. It offers an alternative to the top-level domains administrated by ICANN -controlled by the US Department of Commerce-, it is not controlled by any national authorities and, in its own words, acts democratically.

* RECOMMENDATIONS

- darknet : serverless file sharing
- p2p : peer-to-peer networks
- f2f : friend-to-friend -better-
- freenet
- retroshare

hardware

- freedombox foundation

communities

- statusnet
- diaspora

anonymity and encryption

- free proxies should be used cautiously, end-to-end encryption is better
- TOR - The Onion Router
- PGP - Pretty Good Privacy should be used, and emails and other sensitive data should be encrypted
- encrypt hard drive and other sensitive files -especially on notebooks-
- use computer password, especially with notebooks

use open source software

- one of the many Linux distributions as operating system, e.g., Ubuntu
- Libre Office or Open Office instead of Word
- Gimp instead of Photoshop
- free PDF reader
- open source software at SOURCEFORGE

codecs:

- ogg instead of mp3
- xvid instead of divx
- x264 instead of h.264

hardware:

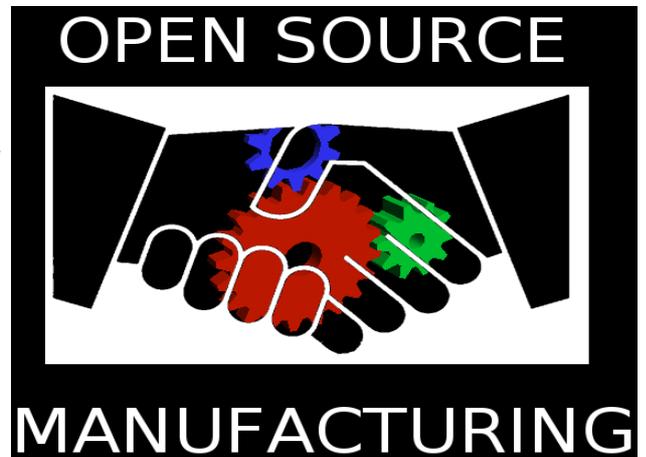
Commons-based peer production + peer economy Commons manufacturing by equal-minded persons : Until now, the new mode of production - called peer production - is only being conducted in the case of information goods. Is a society possible in which peer production goes further and will one day become the dominant mode of production?

What would a society look like in which people's needs and not profit determine what is produced and how it is produced? A society that doesn't require shortage and in which it would be stupid to keep ideas and knowledge secret instead of sharing them?

- Fabber -Digital Fabricator-
- RepRap -replicating rapid prototyper-

- open source hardware
- Open Manufacturing is about bringing free and open source software development methodology and philosophy to the design and construction of the physical world.

The "open" in open manufacturing can be interpreted in a few different ways: open source designs under free licenses, open to do-it-yourself, open to end-user dialogue, open to peer-review, open to collaboration, open to cradle-to-cradle analysis, open to viewing as an ecosystem of processes, open to democratic participation, open to new design ideas, open to new economics, open to the future...



END

It would be wrong to believe to have already won a decisive battle against political and corporate control mechanisms by using Gimp instead of Photoshop.

Ideology results in structures of ownership, house, property, and money - knowledge, resources. Software and hardware condition the user, his/her thinking and actions and the resulting social changes, in everyday life and in the tides of the times.

By dealing with open source, I view the world differently. I see the lines of tradition going back to the century-long battles for self-determination, to ideas of classical anarchism and communism, to life reform and Bohemia, to grass-roots and council democratic principles of organization, to collective modes of production, and common economies.

With open source, one participates in a research process, a broader thought and production process, one discovers new liberties and a new wealth that has been created by a movement one can partake in - producing and exchanging...

For there is no alternative : the future is self-organized!

BASIC TEXTS AND FURTHER LINKS

- BILL JOY : Why the Future doesn't need us - robotics, genetic engineering, and nanotech are threatening to make humans an endangered species. - English - German
- ERIC S. RAYMOND : The Cathedral and the Bazaar - English - German
- JOHN PERRY BARLOW : A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace - English - German
- GILLES DELEUZE : Postscript on the Societies of Control - English - German
- CORY DOCTOROW : Little Brother - English - German - audiobook - instructions

- CHAOS COMPUTER CLUB : <http://www.ccc.de/>
- FoeBuD - Verein zur Förderung des öffentlichen bewegten und unbewegten Datenverkehrs e. V. : <http://www.foebud.org/>
- NETZPOLITIK.ORG - a blog by Marcus Bechedal : <http://www.netzpolitik.org/>
- ARBEITSKREIS VORRATSDATENSPEICHERUNG : <http://www.vorratsdatenspeicherung.de>
- ARBEITSKREIS GEGEN INTERNETSPERREN UND ZENSUR : <http://ak-zensur.de/>
- CREATIVE COMMONS : <http://de.creativecommons.org>
- SOURCEFORGE - open source programs for all systems : <http://sourceforge.net/>

- LUTZ DAMMBECK : DAS NETZ - film, texts, links : <http://www.t-h-e-n-e-t.com>

- WIKILEAKS : <http://213.251.145.96/>
- OPENLEAKS : <http://openleaks.org/>
- CRYPTOME : <http://cryptome.org/>

compiled by s dillemuth 2011

corrections, supplements, patches are welcome.

You can find this file / including clickable links here ->

<http://www.societyofcontrol.com/ppmwiki/pmwiki.php/Main/OpenSource>



